ONE SHILLING.

A Visit to Arundel Castle.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

THE NEW ENTRANCE GATEWAY AND LODGE.
(Erected in 1851.)

ARUNDEL:
MITCHELL AND SON, HIGH STREET.
LONDON:
H. R. MORLEY, 53, DAVIES STREET BERKELEY SQUARE.
1851.

ARUNDEL: PRINTED BY MITCHELL AND SON.

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THE QUADRANGLE OF ARUNDEL CASTLE.

A VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.

Profusely Illustrated.

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

ENTERED AT STATIONER'S HALL.

Arundel:
MITCHELL AND SON, HIGH STREET.
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H. R. MORLEY, 53, DAVIES STREET BERKELEY SQUARE.
1851.

ARUNDEL:

PRINTED BY MITCHELL AND SON.

TO THOSE

VISITORS TO ARUNDEL CASTLE

IN THE YEAR

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE,

WHO, CALLED TO ENGLAND BY THE

Great Exhibition of the World's Industry,

ARE INDUCED TO TAKE A GLIMPSE AT A BUILDING

IDENTIFIED WITH SO MUCH THAT IS

INTERESTING IN THE ANNALS

OF OUR COUNTRY

AND PRESERVING SO MANY REMNANTS OF AN EARLY AGE,

THIS LITTLE BOOK IS HEARTILY

INSCRIBED.

Preface.

—

When a person pays a reasonable price for a book, and opens it to find a Preface apologising for the incorrectness of the volume he has just purchased, it is equivalent to meeting with insult added to injury. We shall not, therefore, thus offend our friends. But were we to assume that we had compressed into this little work a minute detail of the History and Associations of Arundel Castle, it would not only savour of vanity, but likewise impugn the understanding of our readers.

The History of Arundel is a subject that has occupied matter enough to fill a dozen volumes like the present. Of this we have endeavoured to give the most interesting portions for the use of the visitor, and, perhaps, as much as the casual observer would wish to meet with. In its compilation we owe much to the elaborate Histories of Dallaway and Tierney—the parent works of all us little offspring.

The noble owner of Arundel Castle throws open the Keep to the public every Monday and Friday throughout the year; and it is hoped that this little book will form an interesting companion to those who avail themselves of the Duke of Norfolk's liberality to visit these memorials of antiquity. That the following pages may contain a few errors is not improbable, from the hurried manner in which circumstances compelled us to write it; but the only way we hope to remedy this, is by a quick sale of our first edition, and we will readily rectify any mistakes it may contain in our next!

Arundel, March, 1851.

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Arundel Church.

May be had of the same publishers, price 6d., illustrated,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT NICHOLAS AND THE FITZALAN CHAPEL at Arundel. The Church was erected about the year 1380 by Richard Fitzalan, and is an interesting monument of antiquity. The Collegiate, or Fitzalan Chapel, adjoining contains several monuments of the Earls of Arundel.

Also a variety of

Views of the Castle and Church.

ARUNDEL: MITCHELL AND SON, HIGH STREET.

Introductory Chapter.

Associations of Arundel Castle.
Beauty of the Scenery.
Derivation of the Name of the Town.
British Remains.
Arundel before and after the Conquest.
Domesday Account.
Ancient Polity of the Borough.
Summary Remarks.

The sweet season, that bud and bloom forth brings,
With green hath clad the hill, also the vale.
The nightingale, with feathers new she sings;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale.
Summer is come, for every spray now springs.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. (Beheaded 1547.)

A Visit to Arundel Castle.

There are few recreations more wholesome, or more inviting to the intellectual observer, than visiting those nooks and corners of Old England which abound in interest from their great antiquity and associations. There are few more delightful pursuits than tracing the history of those hallowed spots. "History," observes Maunder,* "beyond all other studies, is calculated to enlighten the judgment and enlarge the understanding. Every page conveys some useful lesson, every sentence has its moral; and its range is as boundless as its matter is various. It is accordingly admitted as an indisputable axiom, that there is no species of literary composition to which the faculties of the mind can be more laudably directed, or from which more useful information may be derived. While it imparts to us a knowledge of man in his social relations, and thereby enables us to divest ourselves of many errors and preju-

* Treasury of History.

dices, it tends to strengthen our abhorrence of vice, and creates an honourable ambition for the attainment of true greatness and solid glory." These observations, applicable in a general point of view, are also forcible in a local aspect, particularly when applied to places fraught with such interesting memorials as the CASTLE OF ARUNDEL. Identified with this spot are a list of statesmen and warriors whose names have shed lustre on our National History. Here has been the residence of the Montgomeries! the Albinis!! the Fitzalans!!! and the Howards!!!! many of whom have been the glory of their country, and whose chequered fates call up feelings alike of sympathy and admiration. Here stands, almost perfect, a building which has conferred the title of Earl of Arundel on its possessor for upwards of eight hundred years:* a building which has seen the fall of the Saxon dynasty —which has witnessed the splendour of the feudal ages—and has been hallowed by footsteps of royalty from the time of the greatest of Saxon Kings down to that of our own beloved Queen.

Aye, and these are not the only attractions that Arundel has for the visitor. For here also can we enjoy the most beautiful scenery to be found in the South of England. After hoary Winter has thrown off its monotony and the sun of Summer has begun to tinge the gray hills, Arundel becomes one of the most delightful spots for pastoral and woodland scenery that the most ardent poet could love to expatiate on. Many

* In the reign of King Henry VI. it was decided that the name and dignity of Earl is annexed to the castle, honour, and lordship of Arundel; and that all who had, or should be possessed of the Castle and Honour of Arundel were Earls thereof without any other creation.

and many a pleasant hour may here be spent in rambling among the varied walks and shady retreats by which we are surrounded, and where, amid scenes worthy of the pencil of Claude Lorraine, we may

"Converse with Nature's charms, and see her stores unroll'd."

In every direction round Arundel is the scenery diversified and beautiful. Now in the soft velvet

ARUNDEL PARK, WITH HIGH HORNE'S TOWER IN THE DISTANCE

vallies of the Park, with its beautiful acclivities rising above us, enlivened by numerous head of deer here and there seen peeping through the branches of the sombre trees. The next moment in the shady grove, where on either side we are sheltered by numberless trees, "beautiful in various dyes," each waving their glorious foliage, and resounding with the cheerful song of the nightingale, or ringing with the familiar note

of the cuckoo. From this scene we emerge on the soft pastoral hills, where the flowers are throwing forth their blossom, the bee is humming its happy tones, and the butterfly flapping its tiny wings from shrub to shrub, revelling in the beauties it is destined for a short season only to enjoy. Amid these scenes, the old Baronial residence of the Earls of Arundel comes under our observation from all points, each aspect making a different and complete picture in itself. The distant sea view with its shipping, the scattered villages and isolated dwellings here and there dotted about, the umbrageous woods that encompass the castle, the luxuriant valley lying beneath us, and the frequent winding of the river Arun, glittering in the sun as it meanders its sinuous course, seen from different aspects, make a series of most richly diversified landscapes. These are pictures which our Turner and other artists of eminence have delighted in representing; and truly beautiful are they.

The town of Arundel, as you approach it from the Brighton road, has a very pretty appearance. It is situated on the declivity of a hill; on the east side of which the stately front of the castle rises up from amid the beautiful foliage by which it is enveloped; while above, "proudly towering in the skies," the majestic old ivy-mantled Keep waves the flag of the "Head of all the Howards!" with the distant acclivities of the park, judiciously studded with plantations, in the background. To the northward, the castle appears clothed in trees, which sink with graceful uniformity into the valley beneath, where they are met by the sloping foliage from the opposite hills. The eye is

carried still further distant through a maze of luxuriant woods which join the clusters of trees dotted about the park, till it is lost in the blue hills

"Whose sunlight summit mingles with the sky."

Under the eastern arm of the castle snuggles the Dairy—its blue smoke intermingling with the mass of foliage, and apparently enjoying the security which the old edifice seems to extend over it. Facing the castle, the meadows are sprinkled with cattle, tranquilly ruminating on the fresh green pasturage, where bushes and trees grow with pleasing irregularity; and through the valley winds the river Arun, its waters reflecting an inverted image of the castle and the beautiful scenery around it, as well as the crafts of business and pleasure which float so peaceably on its surface.

How Arundel derives its name has been a subject of enquiry and dispute with many etymologists. One has assimilated it to *Hirondelle*, (a swallow,) which is still the arms of the town, though the original bearing is not known. Lovers of the fabulous indulge in the belief that Sir Bevis, a legendary knight, and the supposed founder of the Castle, had a favorite horse called *Hirondelle*, from which the town was named. *Arundo*, (a reed,) has been suggested, from the great number of those weeds which grow in the marshes by the river side. "But," says another, "if we believe it to be the *Portus Adurni*, curruptly written by a transposition of letters for Portus Arundi, it will

prove this place to be built or inhabited by the Romans." Another antiquary has labored hard to identify it with the lost *Anderida*. The generally conceived opinion, however, is that of Camden, who derives its etymology from a *dell*, or valley, lying along the River *Arun*. Mr. Tierney* seems to allow this to be the most accurate conjecture, although he offers some plausible objections to the presumption. Mr. Pritchard, who has shivered a lance in the ranks of the competitors, offers an explanation, which is well worth quoting:† "The name of the town," says he, "is obviously of ancient British origin—'Araf-ddel'—*araf* denoting a slow sluggish stream in a *ddel*, or below an oblong ground, or side of a hill, such as the situation of the present town. All official documents spell the name, until 1733, 'Arundell;' after that date one *l* was left out." But these are mere theoretical disputes, which are scarcely worth while enlarging upon. Having, therefore, presented the various surmises of different antiquaries as to the derivation of the name of the town, we must leave the reader to form his own conclusion; for

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

In enquiring into the earliest reminiscences of Arundel we are led back to contemplate the period when it was used as a fortress by the ancient Britons. Placed on what may be termed an inland promontory of one of the ridges of the South Downs, from which a most extensive expanse of country may be over-

* History of the Town and Castle of Arundel, vol. i, p. 9.

† Treatise on Harbours, vol. i, p. 46.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, FROM THE MILL STREAM.

looked, it would be unreasonable to imagine that an aspect so favorable for defence, and naturally offering such singular advantages, should fail to come under the observation of this people, and be left by them unoccupied. That this locality was much inhabited by the British has been proved beyond conjecture. The eminence at Burpham, perhaps at that time only divided by an estuary of the river, contains very considerable portions of a British fortress to this day, and many interesting relics have been from time to time exhumed therefrom.* At Stoke again—an adjoining parish to Arundel—a most curious remnant of this people was brought to light. It was a cwch, or canoe, rudely carved out of the trunk of a tree, and such as was used at the very earliest period of British history. This was found firmly imbedded in the earth, forming a sort of bridge, or passage across a ditch.† Although Arundel cannot boast of such decisive vestiges, still there are sufficient traces visible to warrant the belief that this spot was anciently a British fortress. Of these, the most conspicuous are pointed out by Mr. Tierney,‡ as being those near the "White Way's Lodge," about two miles to the westward of the town of Arundel; they consist of two inner fosses, with their corresponding embankments, which traverse the ridges from east to west, and divide the hill into three compartments. A

* In 1835 several tumuli were opened at Burpham, and, in one instance, a male skeleton was exhumed in good preservation, evidently, judging by the fragments of a spear and sword by his side, the remains of a distinguished British warrior.

† Found in 1832; now in the British Museum.

‡ History of Arundel, vol. i, p. 30.

second fosse is observable near the town. It rises at the eastern extremity from Swanbourne Lake, traverses

ARUNDEL CASTLE FROM SWANBOURNE LAKE.

the hill at the back of the castle, crosses the road near the Builder's Lodge, and falls decliviously into the meadows known as "Park House Bottom." The post was thus protected from all quarters: the river Arun defending it on the south; Swanbourne Lake, which must have been of far greater extent than at present, on the east; and an arm of the river running up the meadows on the west.

The earliest *mention* of Arundel, which the industry and research of antiquaries have succeeded in bringing to light, occurs in the will of the great Alfred: who bequeaths it, with its neighbouring lordships, to his son Athelm. At the time of the Conquest, it was, in all probability, held by Harold, as Earl of Sussex; but

in its Saxon days it does not appear to have enjoyed greater privileges than the neighbouring lordships; and it is not until after the battle of Hastings that we find Arundel assuming that great importance and dignified position that have continued since to distinguish it.

It seems to have been the policy of the Conqueror, after he had acquired the crown of this country, to lavish honor and wealth on those of his followers who had been most prominent in the expedition; and to station his most trustworthy adherents as near the coast as possible, in order to secure readier communication to and from France. Of these, one of the most faithful to his standard, was Roger de Montgomery, a nobleman of extensive possessions in Normandy, and a kinsman of the Conqueror, who created him Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury; to which, of course, were attached extensive territories constituting the title. The earldom of Arundel was then commensurate with the present rapes of Arundel and Chichester. It was estimated at 57,460 acres; reaching from Arundel to the sea, to the weald, and to the confines of Hampshire. This nobleman commanded the centre army of archers and light infantry in the decisive battle, and to his superior skill in military tactics, is principally owing the successful issue. To requite him for his valuable services, and place him in a position of advantage to both parties, the Conqueror established him at Arundel in all the magnificence of the age. Of his immense possessions, those by which he was immediately surrounded constituted three lordships, ten hundreds and their courts and suits of service, eighteen parks, and seventy-seven manors.

At the period of the Domesday survey the town of Arundel seems to have contained less than twenty houses; and those, judging from the term *haga*, by which they are designated, were chiefly shops. It is thus valued in the

Domesday Account:

In the time of King Edward, the Castle of Arundel yielded forty shillings for a mill, for three feasts twenty shillings, for a pasture twenty shillings. Now the borough, harbour, and customs of the ships yield £12, but are estimated at £13. Of these, St. Nicholas has 24s. There is a fishery worth 5s,; a mill producing ten bushels of grain, ten bushels of coarser corn, and four additional bushels. This is estimated at £14. Robert Fitz-Tilbald has two houses worth 2s., and his appropriate toll from aliens. Morinns has here a customary payment of 12d. from two burgesses; Ernald has one burgess paying 12d.; St. Martin's, one burgess yielding 12d.; Ralph, a house of 12d.; William, five houses of 5s.; and Nigell, five houses performing villain's service.

The time at which Arundel, as a borough, obtained its original privileges, is buried in obscurity. From the early record, we understand that in the reign of the Confessor the whole property of the place consisted in the castle and a mill; and it is between that period and the compilation of Domesday that it was distinguished as a borough. Mr. Tierney attributes the origin of its municipal franchise to a grant of the Conqueror. But it has been referred frequently to the more remote era of the Saxon kings. That, however, which assigns it to the Norman period is most feasible. The annual value of property in England, generally speaking, was lessened considerably at the time of the compilation of Domesday, as compared with that of Edward the Confessor, from the violence and changes attending the invasion. At the same time Arundel had increased vastly in importance. The inference is,

that the Conqueror at once saw the advantages the position of Arundel afforded, not only as a stronghold but in reference to its close proximity with Normandy, and he hastened to strengthen and improve those defences which he found partly at hand; created it a Borough, and granted many other privileges. The town became of importance, its inhabitants were styled Burgesses, and port-dues were collected of no mean amount. As early as 1066, immediately after the Conquest, a quantity of Caen stone was imported from Normandy for the reparation of the castle.* This was five years before the possession was granted to Roger Montgomery, and it may be surmised that it became a place of importance under the personal direction of the Conqueror even before he presented the borough or "burgin" and port to his kinsman.

The town was held as a feudal appendage of the castle by Roger Montgomery, under the tenure of furnishing five knights to the king during the time of war. Perfectly regardless of the laws of the country he exacted fees and fines from the inhabitants, over whom his will was paramount. The proceedings of the burgesses were rigidly watched, and those who offended against his laws were severely fined. All criminals were punished, and penalties inflicted, at the pleasure of the lord. Tradesmen were confined in their profits, and compelled to abide by the strict

* Pritchard's Treatise on Harbours, vol. i, p. 46.

letter of the law in all their transactions. No inhabitant was allowed to purchase provisions without the precincts of the borough, because the tolls which were levied on all articles exposed for sale in the market were thereby evaded; and certain articles of food the burgesses were compelled to buy of persons residing within the borough; at the same time officers were appointed to see that purchasers were sufficiently and fairly supplied. All fines and tolls were periodically paid over to the lord. But the burgesses of Arundel were permitted to sell their commodities at any market within the honor of Arundel free from all tolls or dues. Arundel continued a long time in this position; its internal government being vested in a mayor, who, besides the usual privileges of office, had the sole execution of all writs within the borough. There were two courts of judicature: the court leet and the inferior court for the punishment of slight offences.*

Mr. Tierney gives some very interesting extracts from the Court Rolls of this period, from which we may form some idea of the ancient laws of the Borough:—

"Henry Gaunt, Richard Clavell, and nine other Butchers make exorbitant profit on their meat, and are, therefore, fined the sums of two pence each. Thomas Downer sells unwholesome meat, and is fined for such offence twenty pence.

"William Hayward, Thomas Hayward, and other Bakers neglect to make their farthing loaves according to law, and are, therefore, fined two pence.

"William Cole sells candles of no value, and without cotton, to the injury of the borough; he is, therefore, fined six-pence.

* Tierney's History of Arundel, vol. ii, p. 693-4.

"William Spencer has bought eggs and butter beyond the precincts of the borough, and before they had arrived at the market; he is, therefore, fined two pence.

"John Sonnyng has uttered malicious words against Laurence, the prior of Tortington, for which offence he is fined three pence."

One of the most important appendages to the Honor of Arundel, was its immense forest, with its chases and parks. Of its origin nothing is known. It is estimated to have been fifty miles in circumference.

Arundel gives name to its Rape.* The parish is small, being computed at about 1800 acres, of which 700 are in pasture, 350 arable, and the remainder comprised within its park and forest lands. Its woods are principally oak and beech.

Summary Remarks.

S a place of importance, therefore, Arundel did not rank higher than its neighbouring lordships prior to the Conquest. That it was a military post as early as the time of the Britons seems feasible; and it has been frequently advocated that it was held by the Romans; but this opinion is not allowed by the best antiquaries. Of the existence of the castle in the Saxon times we infer with

* The Rape of Arundel consists of twenty-five parishes, over which the earldom was anciently paramount. The term "rape" is peculiar to Sussex. Its etymology is uncertain; it signifies a division between a county and a hundred, and contains commonly several of the latter.

certainty, from the assessment in Domesday. But it is not till after the subjugation of the Saxons that we become acquainted with its details. The favorable site of the place was immediately seized upon as a stronghold by the Normans, the town populated, and a code of laws instituted to suit the demands of its increase. Earl Roger may be looked upon, if not as the original founder of the place, certainly as a great extender and promoter. And here he dwelt till his death in all the regal splendour of the feudal age. In distributing his rewards, the Conqueror seems to have regarded him with marked favor; for, in addition to creating him Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, he granted him manors in the counties of Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Wilts, Middlesex, Hereford, Gloucester, Worcester, Cambridge, Warwick, Stafford and Salop—altogether making one hundred and fifty-seven manors or lordships, the city of Chichester, the castle of Arundel, the city of Shrewsbury, and almost the whole of the county of Salop. Of this nobleman,—the first Earl of Arundel—and his successors, we will proceed to give a sketch; although our circumscribed limits call upon us to condense it comparatively in a nutshell compass.

Earls of Arundel.

House of Montgomery,
From 1071 to 1102.

House of Albini,
From 1139 to 1243.

House of Fitzalan,
From 1243 to 1580.

House of Howard,
From 1580 to the present time.

History opens to us every age and every country, keeps up a correspondence betwixt us and the great men of antiquity, sets all their actions, all their achievements, virtues, and faults before our eyes. * * * It is History which fixes the seal of immortality upon actions truly great, and sets a mark of infamy on vices, which no after-age can ever obliterate. It is by History that mistaken merit, and oppressed virtue, appeal to the incorruptible tribunal of posterity, which renders them the justice their own age has sometimes refused them, and without respect of persons, and the fear of a power which subsists no more, condemns the unjust abuse of authority with inexorable rigour.—*Rollin.*

The Earls of Arundel.

"Since William rose and Harold fell
There have been Counts of Arundel;
And Earls old Arundel shall have
While rivers flow and forests wave."

AN attempt to give a perfect biography of the Earls of Arundel, or even an approach to it, in a little work of this description would be perfectly inconsistent. A bare record of the events which have occurred during the last century, in which these illustrious individuals have been conspicuous actors, is alone more than sufficient for our limited publication. To totally pass it by, would be to omit the most interesting links of our history. We will, therefore, present an outline sketch, meagre as it may be, of these powerful lords, from the period that Arundel Castle first bestowed the title on them till the present day.

House of Montgomery.

Roger Montgomery. Ob. 1094.

In creating Roger Montgomery Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, the Conqueror not only rewarded his kinsman for his eminent services, and manifested his affection towards him, but also bound him closely to his standard. Roger Montgomery was evidently the chief adviser, and the most active partisan of William in the battle of Hastings; and its issue depended greatly on the discretion and bravery of that nobleman. He is everywhere described as a man of great courage, cool and intrepid in danger, great in council, of very enterprising spirit, and a lover of equity and justice. This was the man the Conqueror took into his councils, and who, immediately after the conquest, accompanied his royal master to Normandy, where he was nominated governor in the absence of the king. Soon after this, he was advanced to the Earldom. During the remainder of the Conqueror's reign, he enjoyed the favor of that monarch. Upon the death of William, however, Earl Roger manifested great activity, with Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and others in favor of Robert Courthose, the eldest son of the Conqueror, and prepared his castle at Arundel to receive him on his arrival from Normandy. In Roger Montgomery, the conspirators

placed their greatest hope of success. The King, aware of the power of the Earl of Arundel, commenced negociations with him, and succeeded by skilful language, and great promises, in winning him over. The cause of the conspirators became thereby hopeless. During the remainder of his life, Roger Montgomery adhered firmly to his monarch. His services were not unrequited by William Rufus. For, soon after this, the Earl, who was active in suppressing a rebellion in Wales, received a grant of land from his sovereign, on which he rebuilt the castle, then partially standing. He gave his own name to the town and county he had subdued and conquered. It is still known by the name of Montgomeryshire.*

Three days before his death, he assumed the garb of religion in the Abbey he had founded at Shrewsbury; his monument, much mutilated, still remains in the Abbey Church there. On his death, which occurred in 1094, his estates devolved upon his second son,

Hugh Montgomery, Ob. 1098.

Who, with other conspirators, attempted the life of William Rufus, at Northumberland, by placing a body of armed men in a wood in which that monarch was in the habit of walking, with the intent to murder him. For his share in the plot, he was fined £3,000. He met with a premature death at Anglesea, in repulsing the descent made by Magnus, king of Norway, on that island. He was shot from his horse by an arrow, which pierced through his brain. This Earl of Arun-

* Of the improvements made in the rebuilding of Arundel Castle by Earl Roger we shall speak in a future page.

del is described as being "a merciless tyrant, who delighted in the most notorious acts of wickedness, an enemy to his fellow creatures, and a disgrace to mankind."*

Robert Montgomery, Ob. 1118.

(Generally known as Robert, Earl of Belesme,) succeeded his brother, upon payment of £3,000 to the crown. This, the eldest son of Earl Roger, was of a most factious temperament, and forfeited royal favor soon after the accession of Henry I., by taking part with Robert Courthose in the discord which then prevailed. For his many offences, he was compelled to fly for safety. A proclamation was issued for his surrender. Possessing, however, a fiery temper and haughty spirit, he was not likely to give up so tamely his liberty. After being several times baffled, the Earl proceeded to fortify his castle at Arundel in a manner, which, from the great skill he possessed in military architecture, rendered it almost impregnable.† The King immediately drew up his forces under the walls of the castle, and made great preparations for the siege. Robert then saw the fruitlessness of procrastinating a war which must ultimately prove fatal to him, and consequently surrendered, on condition that he should be allowed to retire to Normandy. The King granted this; and the whole of the estates of the third Earl of Arundel became confiscated. The

* Carraccioli's Antiquities of Arundel, p. 35.

† He was the inventor of a species of Balista, which was not only used by William the Conqueror in Normandy, but was sent to Jerusalem for the assistance of the Christain army in the siege of that city.—Orderic, 705. Tierney, v. i, p. 160.

castle suffered no detriment from this, its first recorded siege. Robert de Belesme is said to have been a barbarous and ferocious monster.

Henry the First having took the Earldom of Arundel into his own hands, settled it, by will, on his second wife Adeliza, who afterwards married William de Albini.

House of Albini.

William de Albini, Ob. 1176.

A descendant of one of the followers of the Conqueror—who received from that monarch the Lordship of Buckenham in Norfolk—was surnamed "William the Strong Hand," because there is a legendary story of his having refused to marry the Queen of France, who, in consequence, caused him to be entrapped in a lion's den, when he seized the beast, thrust his hand into its mouth, and tore out its tongue.*

It was during the Earldom of this William de Albini that the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I,

* Vincent thinks that Albini was too lenient with the lion. When his arm was once in the beast's mouth, he should have thrust it farther, "seized him by the tail, and turned him inside out." Discovery of Brooke's Errors, 21. Tierney's History of Arundel, v. i, p. 169.

landed at Arundel, and sought shelter under the roof of its castle. She was accompanied by her brother, the Earl of Gloucester, and a retinue of one-hundred and fifty knights. At the castle, Matilda was received with great courtesy by her step-mother, Queen Adeliza, (wife of William de Albini,) and hospitably entertained. King Stephen, who was then engaged in the siege of Marlborough, hearing of the arrival of the Empress, and believing it to be with the intention of asserting her right to the throne of England, appeared suddenly before the walls of the castle with a strong army, and threatened its demolition if the Empress were not given up. Adeliza, it is said, pleaded the rights of relationship and hospitality, and so far satisfied the usurper that he not only allowed the royal visitant peaceably to withdraw, but also granted her safe conduct to Bristol.*

> "What ilk time, so felle, Molde the Emprice com to lond
> De Castell of Arundelle open agaiinst her fond:
> When Steven understood Molde was in Arundelle,
> Wild miickle folk and gude beseged hir, at Castelle,
> Molde thought of his poer, she bethought her strait,
> And doubted dishonoure that mout com thoroh disceit;
> Scheo hiid here to Briighstowe."
>
> PEYER LANGTOFT'S CHRONICLES.

William de Albini was mediator between Stephen and the son of Matilda—afterwards Henry II. At Wallingford, Stephen was accidentally thrown from his horse, and the Earl of Arundel, who attended the King, seized the opportunity of remonstrating with

* There are many conflicting accounts relative to this incident; but this is the generally received one.

that monarch on the injustice of his quarrel, and succeeded in instigating him to ratify a solemn treaty

KING STEPHEN AND ALBINI AT WALLINGFORD.

adopting Henry, the son of Matilda, as his successor. Albini's name figured at the head of the signatures of the barons who were witness to the treaty. For this good service, Henry, when he became King, conferred on him, and his heirs for ever, the honors and possessions which he held then only in dower of his wife.

Arundel was one of the nobles sent to the pope by Henry II. in 1164, on the occasion of his dispute with Becket. This Earl, in conjunction with his wife, founded the priory of Calceto, near Arundel, and granted the priors many privileges — among which were an annual allowance of timber for the repairs of the bridge, and a right of pasturage for cattle in common with the burgesses of Arundel.*

After giving an epitome of the lives of the two preceding Earls, which were spent in butchery and ignominy, it is a matter of regret that our space will not allow us to dilate more upon the actions of this illustrious personage. Of a commanding appearance, a generous nature, he was the admired of all admirers. Brave in battle, eloquent in council, a loving husband, and an affectionate parent. He died in 1176, leaving four sons and three daughters.

William de Albini, Ob. 1196.

His eldest son, succeeded to the title; and upon his death,

William de Albini, Ob. 1221.

Son of the last Earl, and third Earl of his family, possessed the honors. Among the many public acts of this Earl, was his presence in the field of Runnymede, on the occasion of King John signing that memorable

* At the dissolution of the monasteries, the office of bridge-warden, previously held by the friars, devolved on the mayor of Arundel, who still continues the office. The meadows were retained in the possession of the burgesses, and are still held by them.

document, which founded the liberties of the nation—Magna Charta. Albini's name appears at the head of the signatures of the Barons. He was zealous in rescuing the Holy Land from the hands of the infidels, and died on his return from Dalmietta. The public and private life of this Earl were highly commendable. Of

William de Albini, Ob. 1224.

The eldest son and successor of this Earl, nothing is recorded. He died at an early age, and was succeeded by his brother,

Hugh de Albini, Ob. 1243.

The fifth and last Earl of his family. A singular dispute arose between this Earl and Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who asserted an unwarrantable right to trespass on the forest lands of the Earl, for the purpose of hunting. Albini caused his dogs to be seized. The Archbishop was irritated; declared it to be an infringement upon the immunities of the Church, and solemnly pronounced a sentence of excommunication on the offending Earl. Instead of yielding, Arundel appealed to the supreme authority of Rome, and when the Archbishop arrived at court, in 1238, to prosecute another suit, he found the sentence reversed, and the expences, which were very great, had to be defrayed by him. The successor of Edmund still urged his claim, and Albini resisted. It was ultimately referred to arbitration, and the forest of Arundel was secured to the Earl and his successors for ever, free

from all persons whatsoever, with some small privileges allowed to the Archbishop.*

Other infringements were made on the forest of Arundel by Ralph Neville, the Bishop of Chichester. Arundel then laid his statement before the King, who immediately put an end to all pretensions of right that were urged by the Bishop. The Earl died young, and without issue, and the estates were divided between four sisters and co-heirs.

House of Fitzalan.

John Fitzalan married Isabel, sister and co-heir of Hugh de Albini, and became thus possessed of the castle. This family, like the preceding Earls, were descended from followers of the Conqueror.

John Fitzalan, Ob. 1268.

Son of the above-named, and first Earl of the Fitzalan line, succeeded to the title by inheritance, as nephew of Hugh de Albini. He was frequently summoned to do service as one of the Lord Marchers of Wales; and was also among the defenders of the castle of Rochester against the discontented Barons in 1263. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, where he fought in the King's army, under the Earl of Surrey.

John Fitzalan, Ob. 1272.

Second Earl of his family, and son of the above, enjoyed the honors for a short time only, and was succeeded by his son,

* Tierney's History of Arundel. vol. i, p. 289.

Richard Fitzalan. Ob. 1302.

One of the most remarkable incidents in this Earl's life, is the singular contest which occurred between him and Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, in Houghton forest. The Earl had been warned not to trespass on the forest of the Bishop; but he refused to acknowledge the right of the prelate thus peremptorily to interfere. He, therefore, continued to trespass on these lands. The case was greatly magnified by the Bishop, who denounced Arundel as an enemy to the Church, and pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, shut up the churches of the diocese, and went to such alarming lengths, that Fitzalan, who saw a probability of the whole district suffering from a personal quarrel, thought it prudent to submit with humility to the factious prelate. Arundel, therefore, met the Bishop at Houghton, begged pardon, and was absolved.

This Earl did much towards the improvement of Arundel castle. In 1302, King Edward, then a guest at the castle, granted him a patent, authorising him to levy taxes on certain commodities entering the town, for the purpose of fortifying it. He also granted a prescription, creating Arundel a borough.

The last public act of this nobleman was taking part in a letter from the Barons to Pope Boniface, denying his supremacy. He is described as a handsome and

well-beloved knight, and his presence at the siege of Caerlavarock, in 1330, is thus mentioned in an old poem:

> "Richard, the Earl of Arundel,
> A well-beloved and handsome knight,
> In crimson surcoat marked I well,
> With gold of rampant lion dight."

Edmund Fitzalan, Beheaded 1326.

The next Earl, officiated as Chief Butler at the coronation of Edward II. in 1307, and was one of the peers who petitioned the King against Gaveston. He was a partisan of the Spencers; and was taken prisoner in 1326, and put to death "by the dominant party, though the utmost malice could allege nothing against him, save that he had maintained his loyalty unshaken and uncorrupted, amidst the shameless disloyalty and disgraceful success of the majority of the English Baronage."*

Richard Fitzalan, Ob. 1376,

Son of the last Earl, succeeded to the honors in 1331, and bore a very distinguished part in the warlike transactions of the period. "This celebrated nobleman," observes Mr. Tierney, "was one of the most distinguished warriors and statesmen that adorned the military age of Edward the third. The history of his life is the history of the splendid era in which he lived. To describe the transactions in which he was engaged, were to describe the battles and the sieges, the embassies and the negociations, which thronged the

* Maunder's History of England.

busiest and the brightest period of our annals. In the council and the field, on the deck of his war ship and the plain of Creci, his talents and prowess were alike displayed; and, during the lengthened space of nearly forty years, scarce an event of importance seems to have occurred, in which the interests of the country were not indebted to his zeal."* Of such importance and high trust were the offices conferred on him by the King, that it appears he was the Earl's debtor, in 1371, in no less a sum than £20,000.† In a sea-fight against the Spaniards, in which seventeen ships were taken and twenty-seven escaped through the darkness of the night, he was particularly conspicuous. At Cressy, one of the victories of the period in which he was the chief mover, he took several prisoners of rank, and applied the ransom money in extending the habitable parts of Arundel castle. In his lifetime he had ordained a chantry of six chaplains within the castle of Arundel, with a suitable revenue.‡ He closed a glorious life, at Arundel castle, in 1376, being upwards of sixty years old; and was succeeded by his son,

Richard Fitzalan, Beheaded, 1397.

Who greatly signalized himself in the exploits in which he was engaged. The age in which he lived, however, caused him constantly to be embroiled with the ruling powers, till he eventually perished on the scaffold. A man of many valuable qualities, of great

* Tierney's History of Arundel, vol. i, p. 225.

† Dallaway's Sussex, new ed., p. 126. Claus. Rot. 44 Edw. III.

‡ Ibid.

courage, and universally liked by the people. His exploits during his life were many, and, in most instances, commendable. As admiral of the west, he went to sea, in 1387, and took a hundred ships laden with wine to the extent of 1900 tons. He took Brest in Bretagne. But his glorious deeds were envied by courtiers of the weak and wicked reign of Richard the second. A combination is said to have been formed secretly in Arundel castle, in 1397, by this Earl and his brother—the Archbishop of Canterbury—and others, to guard the King's person and reform the government.* Froissart describes him as a man of inflexible courage and strict integrity, and who, therefore, ill brooked the effeminate court of Richard II; joining the Duke of Gloucester, he formed an inveterate opposition to the measures of that feeble government. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1397. "His death," writes Holinshed, "was much lamented among the people, considering his sudden fall and miserable end, whereas not long before, among all noblemen of this land, there was none more esteemed: so noble and valient he was, that all men spake honour of him. After his death, as fame went, the king was sore vexed in his sleppe with horrible dremes, imagininge that he sawe this earle appeare to him, and putting him in horrible fear; with which visions being sorelie troubled, he cursed the day that ever he knew the earle. And hee was the more unquiet, because he heard it reported that the common people took the

* Mr. Tierney supposes this to have been a report invented for the sole purpose of justifying the proceedings of Richard, and wholly without foundation

earle for a martyr, insomuch that some came to visite the place of his sepulture, for the opinion they had of his holiness. And, whereas, it was bruited abroad for

NIGHT VISIT TO EARL RICHARD'S TOMB.

a miracle, that his head should be growne to his bodie againe, the tenth day after his burial, the king sent,

about ten of the clock at night, certaine nobilitie to see his bodie taken up, that he might be certified of the truth; which done, and perceiving that it was a fable, he commanded the friars to take down his armes that were set about the place of his burial, and to cover his grave, so that it should not be perceived where he was buried."

Thomas Fitzalan, Ob. 1415.

His son, was deprived of his possessions by Richard the Second. To revenge himself for the injustice of that monarch, as well as to assist in delivering the people from a criminal and tyrannical government, he joined the standard of Henry of Bolingbroke, who, on his accession to the throne, restored Fitzalan to his paternal honors. The Earl assisted at the coronation of the new King as Chief Butler of England; and was, at the same time, created Knight of Bath. Into the custody of Humphrey Plantagenet, son of the murdered Duke of Gloucester, and the Earl of Arundel was the deposed monarch delivered; Henry the fourth remarking as he did so, "Here is the murderer of your fathers, you must be answerable for him." Arundel distinguished himself in the many engagements he took part in after this period; and was married, in the presence of the King and Queen, to Beatrix, eldest daughter of John, King of Portugal. Soon after this, for his victories, he was created Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord High Treasurer of England. He died, without issue, in 1415; and was buried, according to his wish,

in Arundel Church. His monument, and that of his wife Beatrix, are still remaining in the sepulchral chapel.

John Fitzalan and Baron Maltravers, Ob. 1421.

Second cousin of the last Earl, succeeded to the property, in opposition to claims set up by Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who had married the eldest sister of one of the co-heirs of Thomas Fitzalan. This Earl was also buried in the chapel of Arundel, where a tomb, which records his success in the French wars, is erected. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Fitzalan, Ob. 1434.

Who greatly distinguished himself by his glorious achievements in France. He chose, after his victories abroad, to demand his privileges as Earl of Arundel, and rightful owner of the Castle, without any other creation, in opposition to the claim of the Duke of Norfolk to the property and title, and which, till this period, had never been settled. He was allowed, by the decision, to enjoy a seat in Parliament and other privileges which his ancestors had done, on whom the Castle had conferred the title of Earl of Arundel. The Earl met with his death at an unfortunate attack upon the castle of Gerberoi, near Beauvias, during the operations of the English army in Picardy. Arundel had overrated his strength in the engagement, and an unequal conflict ensued. The Earl, who had thrown up a hasty fortification of pointed stakes, in leading his undaunted followers to the battle, received a shot in the knee, which shattered his bone

and threw him on the ground. Arundel, though fainting from loss of blood, still continued to cheer on his men; but the French commander, La Hire, took advantage of this incident, rushed upon the entrenchment, and took captive the gallant Earl and his companions. He survived but a few days, and was buried at Beauvais. A monument is erected to his memory in the sepulchral chapel at Arundel, in which place he had expressed a wish to be buried. His son,

Humphrey Fitzalan, Ob. 1438.

Died in childhood, and was succeeded in 1437 by his uncle,

William Fitzalan. Ob. 1488.

During this Earldom a controversy was decided between the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Arundel for precedence, which set forth that the Earl of Arundel should enjoy pre-eminence. This Earl was a great patron of literature, and to his munificence are we indebted for one of the first books printed in England by William Caxton. His arms are emblazoned on the title page.* This Earl of Arundel died

* In the preface to the original edition of "Caxton's Golden Legend," the first English printer speaks thus:

"And foreasmuch as this sayd worke was grete, and overchargeable to me t'accomplish, I feryd me in the beginninge of the translacyon to have continued it, ne had yt be at th' instaunce and requeste of the puissaunt, noble, and vertuous Erle, my lorde Willyam, Erle of Arundelle, which desired me to proceed and continew the sayd work, and promised me to take a resonable quantity of them, when they were acheyved and accomplished: and sent to me a worschipfull gentleman, a servant of his, named John Stanney, which sollicited me, in my lordes name, that I schulde in no wyse leve yt, but accomplysh yt, promysing that my sayd lorde schulde,

JOHN FITZALAN SHOT FROM HIS HORSE, NEAR BEAUVAIS.

at Arundel Castle in 1488, and was buried in the sepulchral chapel, where his tomb still remains.

Thomas Fitzalan, Ob. 1524.

Whose life affords very little that is interesting, died in 1524, and was interred in the chapel at Arundel. He was succeeded by his son,

William Fitzalan, Ob. 1544.

Who was, in 1526, installed Knight of the Garter. He accompanied Henry the Eighth in his progress to Calais and Boulogne; and carried a rod of iron, with a dove, at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn. In 1536, he sat as one of her judges. He died at Arundel, in 1543, and was buried in the sepulchral chapel.

Henry Fitzalan Ob. 1580.

Was the fourteenth Earl of the Fitzalan line, and the last. He was named after his grandfather, Henry the Eighth. This Earl is thus noticed in Lodge's *Memoirs:* "In the life of a man of exalted rank, not less distinguished by the vigour of his talents than by his honesty and high spirit, continually in the service of the crown under four monarchs, the characters of whose minds and tempers, and the policy of whose

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during my lyfe, geve and graunt unto me a yerelie fee, that is to wete, a bucke in somer, and a doo in wynter, with which fee I hold me well contente.

"Which worke I have accomplyshed at the commaundement and requeste of my sayd speciall good lorde, W. Erle of Arundelle; and have finished yt at Westmestre, Nov. 20, 1483, the first yere of the raigne of Kynge Rycharde the third, by me

"W. Caxton."

governments were dissimilar even to opposition; devoted with the most faithful and unbending resolution to a religion which he saw alternately cherished and proscribed by those princes, professed and abjured by his compeers, what interesting facts must have occurred! What dangers must he not have encountered, what difficulties must he not have surmounted! These curiosities, however, have been sacrificed to the dulness or to the timidity of the historians of the seventeenth century, and little remains of him but an outline, which it is now too late to endeavour to fill up." An enumeration of the eventful scenes in which this Earl was a prominent actor, is beyond our limits. One of the most conspicuous of his military exploits was at the taking of Boulogne, where he was nominated by King Henry "marshal of the field." After a tedious siege, a mine was successfully worked beneath the castle, which exploded at midnight. As soon as a breach in the masonry was effected, Arundel seized the favorable moment, amidst the shot and shell which exploded on the ramparts over his head, sprung into the gap, cheered on his men, who followed the example of their brave leader, drove the besieged from their works, and entered the town. He powerfully, but secretly, espoused the cause of Mary, and officiated at her coronation as Lord High Constable. He was chiefly instrumental in the downfall of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey and her unhappy father. For some time he enjoyed the marked favor of Queen Elizabeth, and even, it is recorded, aspired to her hand. By taking part with Mary, Queen of Scots, he sacrificed royal favor. He was a great restorer of

Arundel Castle. On his return from Italy, where he went to improve his health, he first introduced coaches into England. He died in 1580, and was buried in the Fitzalan Chapel, at Arundel, where his monument still exists. This was the last of the Fitzalan family. After having been held by them for a period of three centuries, the honors devolved, by marriage, on the Howards.

House of Howard.

The celebrity of the name of HOWARD is too well known to every Englishman to require any eulogiums from our pen. Every reader of history knows it to be associated with all the most exciting events which crowd our annals. Identified with the name we find the glories of the battle-field, the patrons and ornaments of literature, arts, and sciences, and those ever anxious to maintain and enlarge the dignity and importance of our Island.* Volumes might be written in recording the lives of this illustrious family; but to attempt this would be to record the most eventful portions of the History of England from the thirteenth century, or perhaps prior to this period. Concerning

* It is no disgrace to add that the first refiner of sugar was a descendant of the Howard family, who obtained a patent for the discovery.

Pope, when he wanted a name of the highest degree, could not find one more noble to illustrate this oft-repeated sentiment:

> "What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?
> Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards."
>
> (Essay on Man.)

the antiquity of the Howard family, which appears buried in obscurity, Dugdale writes as follows:—"There are those, perhaps, who will expect that I should ascend much higher in manifesting the greatness of this honourable and large-spreading family of Howard, in regard I do not make any mention thereof above the time of King Edward I., some supposing that their common ancestor, in the Saxon time took his original appellation from an eminent office, or command: others afterwards, from the name of a place; and some have not stuck to derive him from the famous Hereward, the chief conductor of those forces which so stoutly defended the Isle of Ely for a time against King William the Conqueror and his army; but to this last I cannot well assent, by reason that Ingulph, then Abbot of Crowland, who was his contemporary, affirms that Hereward left no other issue than an heir female, named Turfrida, wife to Hugh de Evermur, Lord of Deeping, in the county of Lincoln. I shall, therefore, after much fruitless search to satisfy myself, as well as others, on this point, begin with William Howard, a learned and reverend judge of the court of Common Pleas, for a great part of King Edward the First's, and beginning of King Edward the Second's reign."

To trace the early descent of the Howard family does not come within our province. Pass we over, therefore, the hero of Bosworth—the immortal Jockie* whom Shakspere has so justly celebrated in his play of Richard III; and his equally courageous and

* "Jockie of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold."

EARL OF SURREY AND SIR JOHN STANLEY.

generous son, the Earl of Surrey;* also the Howards whose brave conduct in the field of Flodden were not less praiseworthy; and the great refiner of English poetry in the sixteenth century—the unhappy nobleman who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1547:

> "Who has not heard of Surrey's fame?
> His was the hero's soul of fire;
> And his the bard's immortal name,

The son of this immortal Henry Howard, Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, married Mary, daughter, and eventually heiress of Henry Fitzalan, Thus the Earldom, Castle, and Estates of Arundel, passed into the Howard family. He suffered from his attachment to the Scottish Queen, being beheaded in 1572, leaving a son,

Philip Howard, Ob. 1595.

Earl of Surrey, and first Earl of Arundel of the

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* The accompanying historical engraving illustrates the following anecdote of the noble minded Earl of Surrey, on the Field of Bosworth: "During the heat of the battle, conscious of his father's fall, and exhausted by extraordinary exertions of mind and body, he was surrounded by a powerful body of his antagonists, each of whom was ambitious to distinguish himself by disabling or making him prisoner. Observing at this moment the brave Sir John Stanley in the last charge, Surrey presented to him the hilt of his sword, and said, 'The day is your own, there is my sword; let me die by yours—but not by an ignoble hand!' 'God forbid,' replied the generous Stanley—'live for new honours. Stanley will never shed the blood of so brave a youth. No fault attaches to you! the error was your fathers!' 'What!' rejoined Surrey, again recovering his sword; 'does the noble Talbot insult the vanquished? Loyalty, Sir Knight, is the watchword of our house. My father revered the sacred authority of the king, though he lamented the errors of the man. Never shall I repent the choice I have made, seeing that it can leave no stain upon my honour. Whoever wears the crown, him will I fight for; nay, were it placed on nothing better than a stake in that hedge, I would draw my sword in its defence.'" Beattie's Castles and Abbeys.

Howard family, who succeeded to the title in 1579. He lost favor with his sovereign through a pretended accusation of exercising his influence in favor of the unhappy Queen, in whose cause his father met with an untimely end. Following too closely the faith of his ancestors, he was accused of entering into treasonable plots against the Queen. On one occasion he was imprisoned in the tower, and fined £10,000. He was accused by William Bennet, a priest, of having celebrated mass for the success of the Spanish Armada. The impeachments of William Bennet were supposed to be, in many instances, false, and framed to save his own life. Arundel was, however, found guilty of treason, and sentenced to execution. This unjust sentence was delayed for many years, and he died, a prisoner, in 1595.

Thomas Howard Ob. 1646.

Was restored to the Earldom of Arundel and Surrey, in 1604. He was son of Philip Howard, and second Earl of his family, and filled many important public offices, which he discharged with dignity and firmness. He presided as High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Stafford. Foreseeing, however, the events likely to occur in this country, he became a voluntary exile at Padua. It was during the absence of this Earl that the famous siege of Arundel Castle took place, and of which we shall give an account in connection with the antiquities of the castle. He was created Earl Marshal in 1616, and Earl Norfolk in 1644. He was a great encourager of arts and sciences, and did much towards the advancement of literature, sculpture,

drawing, architecture, and painting, He was a friend to Sir Robert Cotton, Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, and Camden. His gallery of statues was collected by John Evelyn and William Petty, one of whom he sent to Rome, and the other to Greece. Under the auspices of this nobleman the celebrated Arundelian Marbles were collected. He was a patron also of Inigo Jones, Vandyke, and others, and brought to England, Hollar, the engraver. He died at Padua, in 1646. His body was brought to Arundel, and deposited in the chapel with his ancestors.

Henry Frederick Howard Ob. 1652.

Faithfully adhered to the royal standard of Charles the First, until, on his return from Padua, whither he had removed to witness his father's death, he found the Paliamentary forces triumphant, and his estates confiscated. He retired during the remainder of his days into private life.

Thomas Howard, Ob. 1677.

The fourth Earl of this family, son of the last Earl, was restored to his paternal honors in 1664. He died in 1677, and was succeeded by his brother,

Henry Howard. Ob. 1684.

This nobleman was made a baron under the title of Lord Howard, and also Earl of Norwich, and Hereditary Earl Marshal. He was a great promoter of the Royal Society, and permitted them to hold their meetings at Arundel House, in the Strand, after the great fire of London; and between this Society and the College of Arms he divided his valuable library. He presented the Arundelian Marbles to the University of Oxford. This Earl was succeeded by his son,

Henry Howard, Ob. 1701.

Seventh Duke of Norfolk and sixth Earl of his family. His most prominent act was that of joining the Prince of Orange. He raised a regiment in the county of Norfolk and the neighbouring districts, and openly declared against the King. He continued in great and deserved favor throughout the reign of William the Third. He died, without issue, in 1701, and was buried in the sepulchral chapel at Arundel, being succeeded by

Thomas Howard, Ob. 1732.

His nephew, who died without issue, at Arundel House.

Edward Howard, Ob. 1777.

Ninth Duke of Norfolk, and eighth Earl of his family, showed magnificent taste in architecture, which was displayed at Norfolk House, and at Worksop Manor. He was succeeded by

Charles Howard, Ob. 1786.

Who was educated on the continent, and acquired great taste for polite literature. He published several works of no mean reputation. On his death, the honors descended to

Charles Howard, Ob. 1815.

Being the tenth Earl of his family. To this nobleman we are indebted for the restoration of Arundel Castle, of which we shall presently give an account. He was president of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and a fellow of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries. "The Duke," says Playfair, "as an orator, possesses an easy delivery, and evinces a strong understanding, without aiming at ornament. His Grace has been known to perform many generous actions. He kept the place of secretary to the Earl Marshal vacant for a considerable time, until he could himself find some one worthy to fill it, although earnestly solicited by many for the appointment. When Mr. Dallaway published his ingenious book of heraldry, the duke appointed him to the office without any solicitation." He died in St. James's Square, in 1815.

Bernard Edward Howard, Ob. 1842.

Twelfth Duke of Norfolk, enjoyed the honors for a period of 29 years.

Little, however, occurs for the biographer to expatiate on in the events of recent years. The great

blessings of peace have been amongst us. "Wars and rumours of wars" have ceased; tyrannies enacted in bygone ages are eradicated; security is a boon participated in by all classes of society; and the march of improvement has made wonderful inroads into our national constitution. In vain do we look for the battle-field, or civil dissensions, to impair the harmony existing amongst us, and furnish means for men of eminence and valour to distinguish themselves as in the feudal or middle ages. But these are improvements which have been slowly, but surely, working their way; and to the powerful nobles, whose lives we have so insufficiently recorded, are we, in many ways, indebted for its progress. In their history do we find the enemies to oppression, the defenders of their country's rights, and the patrons of literature and arts. Great and noble have they been in their day: in the field, do we recount their great actions; in council, their eloquence; and in their general demeanour, firmness and dignity. An everlasting monument records the actions in the history of our country—a monument so far from decaying by age, is rather to be brightened and kept green as years roll on. Round the building at Arundel, which gives them the title, are, therefore, grouped many endearing associations. In the peaceful lives of the latter Earls, nothing of such intense interest remains to be recorded. Biography becomes insipid. The circumstances of this period do not so much distinguish a nobleman by his glorious actions, as by his private benevolence, as a maintainer of peace and loyalty towards his sovereign, and by acting in the councils of the nation conscientiously and firmly for the good of

his country. Besides which, events of modern days lose their charm in their freshness; they want to become musty by age before they can be enjoyed. Let us, nevertheless, maintain peace and goodwill; let quarrels rather be quietly and calmly discussed, than settled in the battle field, and we will sacrifice the interest of recording victories won in sanguinary tumults and heated quarrels, for the benefits we receive thereby.

The present representative of this race of Noblemen is

Henry Charles Howard,

Twelfth Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk; Baron Fitzalan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers; P.C.; premier duke and earl, next to the Blood Royal. He was recently created Knight of the Garter and appointed Master of the Horse.

His Grace was born August 9th, 1791, and married in 1814 the Lady Charlotte Leveson Gower, daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland. His eldest son, Henry Granville Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was born November 7th, 1815.

Among the varied incidents that will ever be connected with this Earldom, is the visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, to Arundel Castle, in 1846. Three days her majesty sojourned at the residence of the "Head of the Howards." Among the guests was the Duke of Wellington. Two trees, planted in the little park, as memorials of the royal visit, one by Her Majesty, and the other by Prince Albert, are still flourishing.* We could record how nobly the premier Duke entertained Queen Victoria and her royal Consort; how elegant were the appointments of the suite of apartments occupied by Her Majesty; how the Queen and the Duke of Norfolk led off a ball in good English style, through the mazes of a country dance; and the rejoicings of the inhabitants. But the details are far too numerous for publication in our little book. The day on which Her Majesty arrived, December 3rd, was one of the most brilliant that the town of Arundel ever witnessed, and nothing was wanting on the part of the noble owner of Arundel Castle, to render this *the* Red Letter day of old Arundel.

This Duke of Norfolk has already displayed great taste and munificence in improving the Castle of Arundel, and the Arundel Estates.

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* There were other trees planted near this spot, on the 29th September, 1848, by H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent; H. S. H. Princess of Hohenlohe; and H. S. H. Princess Elise of Hohenlohe, as memorials of a visit to the Castle.

The Castle of Arundel.

Pause here awhile! and on these ruins look,
  Worn with the footsteps of forgotten years;
Peruse this page in Time's black letter'd book;
  Gaze long, and read how he his trophies rears!
See how each shatter'd shrine and sculptured nook
  The dinted impress of his footmark bears.
Who was it rear'd this crumbling pile of stone?
Ask Time! he only knows who now reigns here alone.

Thomas Miller.

Arundel Castle.

Earliest History to the time of the Siege of 1643-4.

Of Arundel Castle, as it existed prior to the Conquest, the KEEP is the only remnant left. Many conjectures have been hazarded by different antiquaries as to the probable era of this building. That it is the original Saxon foundation is pretty certain from its circular form: and that a castle *did* exist at Arundel, in the days of the Saxons, we know, from its assessment in the time of Edward the Confessor. Mr. Tierney, as well as some other antiquaries who have written on the subject, attributes its erection to the Great Alfred. This is very plausible; for it is known that during the life-time of this great man he caused no fewer than between forty and fifty castles to be erected. Arundel, as we find from the will of this monarch, was one of his residences. From the frequent incursions made by the Danes in this part of Sussex, he saw the necessity of fortifying the place against these invaders, and, from its commanding position, he, no doubt, fixed upon Arundel as one of his firmest strongholds. Hume, in his history, tells us that so securely had Alfred fortified this locality against these

depredators, that, upon one occasion of their incursions, they met with such formidable resistance, and sustained such severe losses, that it completely deterred them from again attempting another enterprise. Coupling all circumstances together, we think, therefore, it may be justly inferred that Arundel Castle owes its origin to Alfred the Great.

The whole site of ARUNDEL CASTLE is a parellelogram, inclosing about five-and-a-half acres. It is erected on an elevation connected with the South Downs. Nothing could present greater advantages for the site of a military fortress than this position. Its close proximity to the coast, and natural formation, make it alike suitable in a commercial point of view, and as a stronghold. On the elevation at the southern extremity, a strong wall enclosed the inner court, and a sudden fall of the hill on the north-east and south-east fortified it in this direction. On the other sides, a deep fosse, protected by a double vallation, secured it from all communication. In the midst a mount was thrown up, on which was erected the Keep, a circular building, of immense strength, which commanded a wide and unimpeded view of the adjacent approaches. Of the ancient fortifications, this is the only portion remaining, and it is one of the most perfect Saxon keeps in the kingdom, and this, in all probability, the Conqueror commenced strengthening immediately after the Conquest,* to meet the

* Although we believe an opinion has not been previously urged that the restoration of the Castle was commenced under the personal direction of the Conqueror, still such a conjecture is plausible. For if Mr. Pritchard is correct in stating that a quantity of Caen stone was imported for its reparation as early as 1066, it proves that the work was evidently begun before Earl

requirements of the time. In 1071 he presented it to Roger Montgomery, who completed the work. As, however, our little book is intended to guide the visitor to the ruins of Arundel Castle, we will explain the different objects as we proceed to the Keep.

The new outer entrance to the castle, will strike the visitor in his progress This structure has recently been erected by the present Duke of Norfolk, and of it we shall speak more fully when we give an account of the recent improvements of the Castle.

Following the carriage way, we approach the grand entrance to the quadrangle. This is through a lofty arched gateway of great bulk, the foundation of which was laid at the time of the modern restoration of the Castle, in 1809. The arch is pointed and flanked by two towers; being unfinished according to its original design. Though it possesses little interest, as an object of antiquity, compared with the more ancient entrance of Roger Montgomery (of which we shall immediately give a description,) still its effect is very striking.

The architectural beauties of the Castle are very imposing on entering the quadrangle. Of these we will pass over for the present, and direct our road to the KEEP, by turning short to the left. The view of the old stronghold as represented in the accompanying engraving, then presents itself. Its appearance is thus poetically described by Dr. Beattie, "As an 'ivy-mantled tower,'" says he, "this Keep

Roger became possessed of it—indeed it is rather improbable that six years should elapse after the Conquest, before the restoration of a fortification so essential as Arundel; and which became shortly afterwards of such great importance. See page 20-I.

is without a rival in all we can recollect of foreign and domestic castles. The artificial mound on which it stands, is a dense mass of ornamental trees and shrubs —half girdled by a solitary walk along the bottom of the ancient fosse, over which the redundant verdure throws a delicious freshness. On the side facing the open court, the masonry of the Keep is concealed under a thick mantle of ivy, which climbs to the very summit, and in its ascent, flings its luxuriant festoons over every projecting fragment. The interior is clothed with the same perennial drapery; and once deserted by man, nature has taken the ruin under her own immediate protection—repairing the shattered walls, filling up every blank, and mantling the whole in her own livery.

"To those who are fond of romantic scenes and impressions, it would be difficult to select a more congenial spot than the Keep in question; particularly by moonlight, when all the rich and waving outline of the ruin is brought forward in bright silver tracery. In certain conditions of that luminary, the effect of light and shade is peculiarly striking; and it requires but little assistance from imagination to embody, among its isolated projections, the airy forms of sentinels planted at various intervals; their arms coming every now and then into sudden relief, as the moon touches the glittering leaves with her fitful light, and the night breeze communicates to the detached branches, a sort of temporary, life-like movement. It is then that airy visions are said to haunt the place, and not unfrequently cross the path of the intruder:—

"For oft on the mouldering Keep by night
  Earl Roger takes his stand,
With the sword that shone at Hastings' fight,
  Firm grasped in his red right hand!
Then he calls his spectre-knights by name—
  To their spectre-Chief they fly;
When each gauntlet rears its bristling spears,
  To their Norman battle-cry!
But beware—beware to wander there,
  At the mass of the blessed Yule;
When, with spectral forms in glittering arms,
  That haunted Keep is full!
'Tis then they shout, as they shouted once
  When our Saxon standard fell;
And the Norman blade its carnage stayed
  At the sound of Harold's knell!"*

The square building, known as the "Clock Tower," immediately beneath it, formerly comprised the main entrance to the quadrangle, and was one of the most important of Earl Roger's improvements on his accession to the Earldom, soon after the Conquest. The upper part of the building has been renovated, but the lower portion remains almost as perfect as when completed by the first Earl. The arch is circular, and quite destitute of ornament, saving a square moulding at the spring, running horizontally, which breaks its monotony. The passage abutted to the fosse, and was defended by a portcullis and drawbridge. These works were greatly strengthened by Richard Fitzalan, the third Earl of his family.

A raised passage communicates from the Clock Tower to the Keep. The upper part of the tower was probably built about the thirteenth century. It is worth noticing that the Empress Maud, who sought the

* Beattie's Castles and Abbeys.

protection of her step-mother, Queen Adeliza, in 1139, is supposed to have occupied chambers in this tower.*

Passing through this tower, we follow the passage across the ditch communicating with the Keep. Here we shall do well to turn ourselves round and survey the ruins of the Castle, prior to entering this stronghold. The annexed engraving shows the towers of the outer gateway as seen from this point, and which join to the inner entrance of Earl Roger. These buildings were added in the thirteenth century by Richard Fitzalan, who appears to have shown great munificence in completing and strengthening the works the first Earl of Arundel had begun. Earl Richard renovated the tower of Earl Roger's gateway, and likewise built this external or outward entrance, which is connected with it by a covered passage, originally approached by a drawbridge. This gateway is flanked by two square embattled towers, containing four stories. One of the chambers is perfect, and approached by a spiral staircase from the passage beneath. Opening into the ditch in the north wall of the archway, the position of the sally port is still visible, and represented in our engraving. The upper rooms of the towers are lighted by narrow label headed windows. Below the surface of the earth are two gloomy caverns, which were used as dungeons. They are entirely dark, and sunk to a depth of fifteen feet below the bottom of the fosse. The walls still bear the marks of the

* See page 31.

miserable captives whose misfortune it was to be immured there. The following inscription, with rude

TOWERS OF THE ANCIENT ENTRANCE.

drawings of cross-bows, etcetera, has been deciphered :

I pray to god if hit him please
delyvere us all out of distress.

The Keep is approached by a flight of stone steps. The present entrance to this building was also erected by Richard Fitzalan, and is coeval with the outer gateway. It is a square tower, and is most singularly constructed for security against the assaults of the enemy. It bears the marks of a portcullis, and afforded facilities for pouring moulten lead and other destructive things on the heads of the belligerents. We now come to the most venerable portion of our history—

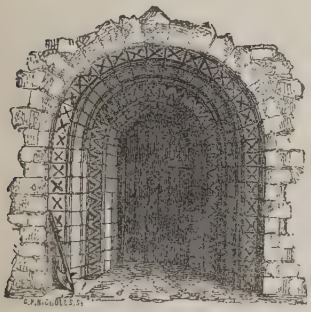
The Old Keep.

This building—the origin of which we have attributed to the Great Alfred—probably comprised the principal feature of the Saxon stronghold. It is of a circular formation, and of immense strength. The height from the bottom of the fosse, on the external side, was seventy feet; on the internal, sixty-nine; which, with walls and battlements, produced an elevation altogether of ninety-six feet on the east; one hundred and three on the west. The walls varied from eight to ten feet, strengthened by ribs and buttresses. The inner space, which is circular, afforded accommodation to the garrison: in extent it varied from fifty-nine to sixty-seven feet in diameter. In the interior were several chambers, converging towards a subterraneous room in the centre. Differing from other keeps, it contained no openings or loop-holes from which the enemy could be annoyed, and it is only from the ramparts and battlements that the

garrison could repel the assaults of the assailant. No traces can be seen of the original Saxon entrance.*

This is supposed to have been Arundel Castle in the time of King Alfred. It was not long after the subjugation of England to the Norman yoke before the eagle-eye of the Conqueror discovered the favorable position in which Arundel stood, and one of his first efforts was to strengthen and remodel those works, which the forethought of a greater monarch had already begun; and to secure these fortifications, so as to render them impervious to the attacks of the enemy, in a manner which the circumstances of the period demanded. In 1071, Roger Montgomery was advanced to the Earldom, and completed the work.

The original Saxon building was preserved, and a casing of Caen stone was added to it, and further strenghtened by broad flat buttresses. A fresh entrance was effected on the south-east side of the building, which, although now inaccessible, may still be observed. It is a wide semicircular archway, cut through the solid wall, of the zig-zag moulding, common in the eleventh century. This circular Keep was flanked by



* Abridged from Tierney's History. It has occurred to us, that when the Keep was strengthened in the Norman period, the mound might have been

a square or oblong tower. Over this tower was the Oratory of the garrison, dedicated to St. Martin, mentioned in the Domesday Survey as enjoying an annual rent of twelvepence, payable by one of the burgesses of Arundel.

The interior of the Keep plainly shows, by the corbel stones remaining around, the position of the chambers, which converged towards the subterraneous room in the centre—an apartment probably used as a store room for the garrison.* These chambers received their light from the centre, which was uncovered. The well tower is the work of the thirteenth century, and is coeval with the present entrance. The well was filled up some few years since.

The niches around the Keep are now very differently appropriated from their original object, in affording shelter to a noble species of Owl. These birds are

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thrown up higher for the greater security of the building, by that means the original Saxon entrance became buried. We have had no opportunity of proving this; but if such was the case, the external casing of stone was added afterwards.

* It is a common belief that the apartment in the centre of the Keep communicated by a subterraneous passage to the Clock Tower and Bevis's Tower. Mr. Tierney, who has minutely examined the place, thus describes it, and contradicts the supposition. "It is," he observes, "a subterraneous chamber, measuring fifteen feet four inches in length by ten feet in breadth, to which the descent is by a flight of steps from the open space above. Its roof is pointed, formed of chalk, and strengthened by ribs of stone; the doorcase is distinguished by the flat label head which is observable in the windows of the Gatehouse; and the whole is evidently contemporary with that structure. It has been imagined that this room served as the entrance to some secret passage, by which egress from the fortress might be obtained. A careful examination, however, both of the walls and of the ground has satisfactorily shewn that no such outlet ever existed, and that the excavation in question, instead of leading to any concealed object, never in fact extended beyond its present limits. Tierney's History of Arundel, vol. i, p. 50.

of immense size, and of the Australian breed. Their plumage is very beautiful, and their eyes very brilliant.

A circular netting is thrown over the top of the Keep to confine these inhabitants. The original Norman entrance to this building is occupied by a very small bird of the same species. In connection with these singular inhabitants of the old Saxon edifice, the following anecdote is told: An elderly gentleman passing through Arundel, embraced the opportunity of visiting the ancient Keep. After contemplating its antiquity, in which he seemed to feel considerable pleasure, he turned to observe the owls. He seemed much interested with their peculiarities, and was more particularly struck with the appearance of a sober looking gentleman, perched up, with a very magisterial air. The owl stared at the stranger, as if he was anxious to know who he was, and the visitor was evidently anxious to know who the owl was. The latter had the advantage; for when the keeper approached, he pointed to the owl, and remarked, "This is a very sagacious looking fellow." "Very, sir," responded the keeper, "we always calls him the Chancellor." "The what!"

returned the stranger, "the Chancellor?" "Yes, sir," replied the man, "sometimes we calls him the Chancellor, and sometimes Lord Eldon, 'cos he's so very wise." The stranger, who was Lord Eldon himself—the late venerable and learned Chancellor—seemed highly gratified to find a namesake inhabiting Arundel Keep.

A winding staircase communicates with the ramparts. Here the devastations committed by time, or rather by the hand of the besieger, are palpable. The window of St. Martin, will attract our attention, near which we shall observe a funnel, curiously contrived for pouring moulten lead and other defensive substances on the head of the assailants. This spot commands a wide and unimpeded view of the country for miles round, and shows how favorably this stronghold was situated as a place of defence. The landscape, here and there dotted with villages and clusters of trees, extends westward as far as the Isle of Wight; while beneath us the architectural beauties of the Castle are seen in all their magnitude; and, among the gigantic trees by which the Keep is surrounded, some of the ancient features are observable. The eminence, some two

miles distant, (conspicuous from the chalk pit,) is Burpham, the site of an ancient British encampment. To the distant south-east, the hill, with the windmill on its acclivity, is called Highdown Hill, the site of a Roman fortification. The spire of Chichester cathedral rising up from amongst the trees and isolated dwellings sprinkled about the landscape, is conspicuous on the west; while the windings of the river Arun and the distant shipping studded about the sea, make the panorama remarkably pretty. The line of the South Coast Railway may be traced for some distance, with the white smoke of the engine curling about in its rapid progress. The line crosses the

TELESCOPE BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER ARUN.

river Arun by a telescope bridge, most singularly constructed to admit vessels to pass through, and afford a safe transit for trains.

Leaving the window of St. Martin, with its diversified view, let us now proceed to trace the further

History of the Castle.

The Tower at the north-west corner of the fosse which surrounds the Keep, is one of the additions to Arundel Castle attributed to Roger Montgomery. This is called Bevis's Tower, from a legendary story of its having been the residence of that champion. It is an oblong building, supported by buttresses at each of the angles, and was connected with the sally port of the Keep by a covered way, and the wall which surrounded the whole of the fortified space. It was greatly dilapidated during the siege. Recently it has been very tastefully renovated. The name of Sir Bevis and his wonderful horse "*Hirondelle*," are familiar to the readers of romance, "but of his connection with the Castle of Arundel," says Mr. Tierney, "it were difficult to trace the origin; though there can be little doubt that it existed from a very early period. At the bottom of a valley called 'Pugh Dean,' which is now enclosed within the park, is a low oblong mound resembling a raised grave in its form, and known in the tradition of the neighbourhood as Bevis's burial place. It is about six feet wide, and not less than thirty feet long: it is accompanied by several smaller but similar mounds; and though peculiar in its shape as compared with the Roman and other tumuli which have been examined at different times, has nevertheless much of a sepulchral character in its appearance. It was lately opened to a depth of several feet, but nothing was discovered in it. In the

middle, however, at the bottom, to which the ground was originally made to shelve from each end, a level space of about six feet in length had been left, as if for the reception of a deposit: and as the lightness of the soil above seemed to indicate that it had been recently moved, it is not impossible, or indeed improbable, that this deposit may have rewarded the labours of some former antiquarian, more fortunate than those who were engaged in the late excavation."*

The following legend, as connecting Sir Bevis with Arundel Castle, we copy from Dr. Beattie's Castles and Abbeys:

Legend of Sir Bevis.

"O, who has not heard of Bevis the Bold?
Whose sword was the theme of harpers old;
Compared with which, like a willow-wand
Was the sword that gleam'd in Paynim hand.
And oft thro' the Pagan's steely array
For the Cross of St. George, it had cleft his way.

Syr Bevis was stout of heart and limb:
And his meekest look was so stern and grim,
That even his squire grew deadly pale,
As he buckled for battle Syr Bevis' mail!
And wherever for knightly feats he went,
Equipp'd for battle or tournament,
His very shadow refused to stay,
And shrunk like a craven thing away.
So fierce and fell was the hero's stroke,
'Twould have cleft at a blow the forest oak;
While around him heads of Saracen lay,
Paving with helms Syr Bevis' way.

* Tierney's History of Arundel, vol. i, p. 39.

But at length, in old Arundel's Castellan,
When chilly and slow the life-blood ran,
And he bask'd his old frame in its evening sun,
And dream'd o'er the battles his youth had won;
As musing he sat on yon battled keep
O'erlooking the forest, and distant deep—
'Come, bring me,' quoth he, 'my trusty sword!'
And swiftly his squire obey'd the word—
Then swift from his seat Syr Bevis sprung,
And thrice round his head the blade he swung
'Now, mark me well,' said the chief, 'and obey
The command I leave, and the word I say:
Where ye find again this trusty glaive—
There hollow the ground for Bevis's grave!
For my eyes wax dim, and my blood runs cold—
And my heart of life hath lost its hold.'

He said: and fleet from his hand he threw
The deadly weapon so tried and true;
And away—as impell'd by some nameless charm—
Like a shaft that's shot by a wizard's arm;
Away the falchion glanced and fell,
In the depth of Pugh's deserted dell.—
That night there was mass for a parted soul;
At St. Martin's gate there was christian dole:
Where priest and vassal the dirge began,
For Syr Bevis the warlike Castellan!

Then they search'd the shadowy forest round,
And they hollow'd a grave where the sword was found;
And there they have laid each stiffen'd limb
Of the brave Syr Bevis, the wise and grim.
Where at noon the trooping deer convene,
Where at night the timid hare is seen;
Where the monk of St. Lazarus counts his beads,
They have laid him down in his warrior's weeds;
They have monks to chant, and bells to toll—
And all for the rest of Syr Bevis' soul.

Now ye who visit that haunted dell
To count your beads in St. James's cell,
Or haply to slay Montgomery's deer,
Tread light on the ashes that slumber here."*

* Beattie's Castles and Abbeys of England, p. 338.

Among the remnants supposed to bear the foundation of the Norman period, are the eastern tower of the present Castle, and the south-east front. Under the east end of the Castle is a dismal vault, (now appropriated as a cellar,) which is another feature of this era. This immense vault is sixty feet in length, by about twenty feet in width, and upwards of fourteen feet high. In some instances the walls are seven feet thick. To this dismal receptacle were brought those miserable captives whom the fortune of war had placed at the mercy of the feudal lord, or any culprit who had violated the laws within the extensive jurisdiction of the earldom. An involuntary shudder creeps over us as we reflect on the dreadful shrieks of agony and despair this dreary place has sent forth in its time—cries which could have been but little noticed when the customs of the time demanded such modes of punishment and their frequency had hardened the feelings of those who put them into practice. A singular instance of escape from this dungeon is recorded in the Register of Bishop Rede:

"A person named John Mot, having been committed cn a charge of robbery, contrived to elude the vigilance of his keepers, passed the enclosure of the castle, and had nearly succeeded in effecting his retreat, when his flight becoming known, the constable, assisted by a part of the inhabitants, followed in close pursuit. Finding that he was likely to be overtaken, the fugitive turned to the College of the Holy Trinity, and seizing the ring attached to the gate, claimed the rights of sanctuary. The constable, however, appears to have doubted the validity of this

appeal to ecclesiastical protection, and the captive was forcibly disengaged, and hurried back to prison. But the circumstance got wind; rumours of the occurrence soon spread through the neighbourhood; the immunities of the church and the laws of sanctuary were said to have been violated; two of the parties who had aided the constable in securing the offender were summoned before the bishop, to answer the charge in person. Being questioned, and found guilty, they were ordered to make a pilgrimage on foot to the shrine of St. Richard, at Chichester, to present an offering there according to their ability; to be cudgelled five times through the church of Arundel, and five times to recite the Pater-noster, the Ave and the Creed, upon their knees before the crucifix at the high-altar. Before, however, this sentence could be carried into execution, it was ascertained that, on discovery of the error which had been committed, the captive had been "restored to the church." The cudgelling was therefore ordered to be remitted; and an offering of a burning taper by each of the offending parties at the high-mass on the following Sunday, was substituted in its place."

Considerable additions were made to Arundel Castle by Richard Fitzalan in the thirteenth century. From

THE OLD OUTER GATEWAY OF RICHARD FITZALAN.

King Edward the First he obtained a patent authorising him to increase the defences of the town, by levying taxes on commodities entering for sale. At the same time he took the opportunity of strengthening Arundel Castle. One of his principal additions was the outer gateway, already alluded to as being connected with the inner building of Roger Montgomery, by a long covered passage. This was erected after the return of the Earl of Arundel from the Welsh and Scotch wars; but the towers were much defaced in the siege of 1643-4, and many marks of cannon shot are still seen on the walls. He also built the additional tower to the Keep, as already mentioned, and strengthened the walls which surround the now tastefully laid out garden at the north side of the Keep. Round this wall were ranged four towers, which communicated with each other along the ramparts, and with Bevis's Tower. They were also dismantled at the last siege.

Many important additions to the Castle were made by the fifth Earl of the Fitzalan family, in the fourteenth century. He applied several sums of ransom money, gained by the battle of Cressy, in enlarging the Castle on the south-east front, preserving, however, the original Norman erection. By Henry Fitzalan, the last Earl of Arundel bearing that name, several material alterations and improvements were made in the sixteenth century. On the east side he built a long gallery, and also erected many additional apartments; the materials of the adjacent colleges, then suppressed, being granted to him for that purpose. At the end of the gallery was a suite of apartments, called "Percy's Hall," and it was supposed to have been the place of

retreat of Allan Percy, who was master of the College at the time of the dissolution.*

Percy's Hall occupies a conspicuous part of the Castle in Hollar's View of the Town, taken in 1642. Up to this period Arundel Castle existed as we have described it. The siege, however, by the Parliamentary troops left the greater portion of the buildings in ruins.

* Mr. Tierney proves a "Percy's Hall" to have been in existance in Arundel Castle, as early as 1279. The building of Henry Fitzalan, therefore, was named after the more ancient apartment of the same name, and not from the circumstance of its affording shelter to the Master of the College; nor is it known, beyond conjecture, that Allan Percy did take shelter here.

The Siege of Arundel Castle.

The possession of Arundel Castle was a long contested point between the royalists and parliamentarians during the civil disturbances of 1643-4. The Castle we have described as being in existence in the seventeenth century, had been the pride of its illustrious Earls, from the time of the Conquest, and had been so secured, and rendered so magnificent, as to make its possession desirable by the dominant party. Its halls were richly furnished, elaborate paintings adorned its walls, and other works of art, the accumulation of centuries, were freely distributed within the building. The fame of its Earls, their achievements and brilliant victories during the most eventful periods of English History, gave an increased stimulus to the assailants to possess a fortress which was identified with such illustrious names, and which had previously resisted the hand of the besieger with success. These circumstances caused the Castle of Arundel to become an object of sanguinary contention between the Royalists and Parliamentarians; it being alternately possessed by one party and the other. Unfortunately, during this unhappy period, its Earl was at Padua.

The Castle appears to have fallen into the hands of the Parliamentary forces at the first onset, when Sir Ralph Hopton, who was lying at Winchester with his troops, received orders to besiege it, and wrest it from their possession. The garrison was not in a condition to offer any effectual resistance, and the Castle fell an easy victory to the Royalists, whose standard, on the third day, was waving on the Keep. Sir Ralph Hopton appointed Sir Edward Ford Governor of the Castle, and returned again to head quarters.

The Parliamentarians were not, however, disposed to abandon the Castle in so easy a manner, and Sir William Waller was instructed to take instant measures for its recovery. Having arrived at his head quarters at Farnham, with reinforcements, he marched on to Arundel. This was in December, 1643, and his march was greatly accelerated by a severe frost, which hardened roads that would have otherwise been impassable. On the 19th of the month, Sir William Waller had planted his forces beneath the Castle, and on the following morning commenced a vigorous assault upon the town, and succeeded in driving the enemy into the Castle. The following dispatch was sent by Sir William Waller to the House of Lords, and read there December 22nd, 1643.

"My Lords,

According to your commandes, I advanced the last Lord's day from Farnham towards this place. I could not reach that night past Haslemere: the nexte day I marched to Cowdray, where we understanding there were four troopes of horse, and one hundred foote, I resolved to give them the good night; and, to that end, I despatched away two regiments of horse to lay

the passage round: but they were too nimble for me, and escaped hither, where I overtook them on Tuesday night. The next morning, after we had taken a view, and found out a place where we might flank their line with our ordnance, we fell on upon the north side of the workes: and we did so scower a weedy hill in the parke, on the west side of the pond, with our pieces, that we made it too hot for them, which gave such courage to our men that with the same breath they assaulted an intrenchment newly cast up, and which was very strong. It was drawn from the town gate down to the aforesaid pond near the hill. At the same time we fell on a narrow passage near the mill, where they had likewise a double work, and very strong: but in a short time, by the good hand of God, we forced both, and entered the town with our horse and foote, notwithstanding a brave salley made by their horse. We beat them into the castle, and entered the first gate with them: the second they made good and barricadoed; and they are there welcome to stay. I am resolved to block them up, for I know they are in a necessitous condition. God hath been pleased to blesse me hitherto with a gracious successe, his great and holy name be praysed for it: but truely, my Lords, I am very weak in foote, and my horse so hackneyed out that they are ready to lye down under us. I expect Colonel Behre and Colonel Morley here this day."

Having gained possession of the Town, the besiegers were no longer distressed for want of food, for divers people sent six loads of provisions to them. Many of the unfortunate persons who had sought refuge in the Castle were destroyed by what is styled in the proceedings* "a notable exploit!" "Major Bodley perceaving divers in the castle looke forth in a balcone, took unto himself and twelve others their

* Proceedings, victory and good success of the Parliamentary forces in taking the Town and Castle of Arundel in 1643-4. Printed by John Field, January 8th, 1644.

musquets unto a private place of advantage, from whence they altogether discharged into the said balcone, and slew and wounded divers of the enemy." During the same night, artillery was planted in the steeple of the Church, which, on the next morning, played hotly upon those who appeared on the top of the Castle; and many of the besieged were taken in their attempt to escape. The water of Swanbourne Lake, which supplied the Castle, was turned off by the Parliamentarians, which emptied the wells of the Castle; and the besieged became distressed by thirst. Several fled from the Castle, and a number of horses were turned forth for the want of provender. On Christmas Day the besieged pretended a sally, whereupon the drums beat, trumpets sounded, and all the men of the assailants were gathered together in a position to charge the enemy, who, however, took to their heels. The next day, additional artillery was brought to bear upon the Castle, so that the enemy could not peep over the walls. Many of them fled from the Castle, and escaped by the river in a boat made of raw ox-hide.

On the 28th, the besieged hung out a white flag, pretending a parley, and had the assurance to address letters to Sir William Waller, offering bread and mutton in exchange for dice, sack, and tobacco, when at the same time they were almost famished. In a few days the Castle surrendered: the troops being completely starved out.

Daniel Border, who records the event, says "It was my chance to be at Arundell at the very instant when the castle was yielded, and saw the prisoners

march out, but I never saw so many weake and feeble creatures together in my life, for almost all the common soldiers were half starved, and many of them hardly able to set one foot before the other; yet had

OLD INNER GATEWAY BY TORCHLIGHT, WITH CAVALIERS ON GUARD.

they beefe very plentifull, but they certified us, they had no bread since Christmas day."

"Of the prisoners," says the same writer, "there were about eight hundred common soldiers, and a hundred and fifty commanders." According to another

writer, Jacob Travers, there were upwards of fifty officers and a thousand men taken prisoners at the surrender, also "a thousand armes, four thousand pound in money, and other good booty."

The following is a copy of a letter from Sir William Waller to the Lieutenant General, the Earl of Essex, January 6th, 1643.

"My Lord,

On Thursday the enemy sent a drummer to me, with a letter signifying their willingness to surrender the Castle, if they might have honourable conditions. I returned answer, that, when I first possessed myself of the town, I summoned them in the Castle to yield upon fair quarter: but they were pleased to refuse either to give or take quarter. I now took them at their word, and bid them yield to mercy. That night I heard no more of them; but the next morning the drummer came to me again with another letter, wherein they disavowed that answer to my trumpet, laying the blame upon one (who they say had no more soldiery than civility) that without their assent or knowledge had given that language. I sent them answer that I was very well satisfied that, in this disavowing that harshness, they had made room for courtesy, and that I was contented to give them fair quarter, and that, according to their desire, formerly expressed, if they would send out to me two officers of quality, I would employ two of equal condition to treat with them about the particulars of the surrender. Within a short time after, there came out unto me Colonel Bamfield and Major Bodvil, who pressed very much that they might have liberty to march away like soldiers, otherwise they would choose death rather than life, and so brok off. About two hours after, they sent out unto me Lieutenant Colonel Rawlins and Major Moulin, who, after some debate, came to an agreement with me, that this morning they would deliver the Castle into my hands by ten of the clock, with colours and arms undefaced and unspoiled: and that the Gentlemen and officers should have fair quarter and civil usage, and the

ordinary soldiers quarter. For the performance of these covenants, Sir Edward Ford and Sir Edward Bishop were immediately to be yielded to me, which was accordingly done.

This morning we entered, and are now, blessed be God, in possession of that place. We have taken seventeen coulours of foot, and two of horse, and one thousand prisoners, one with another, besides one hundred and sixty which we took at the first entering of the town, and such as came from the enemy to us during the siege. I humbly desire the London regiments may be sent hither to secure this important place, while I advance with what strength I have towards the enemy, who lie still at Havant. I humbly rest

Your Excellency's most humble servant,
WILLIAM WALLER."

Arundel, Jan. 6, 1643.

Lord Clarendon, in his *History of the Rebellion*, says that "the castle of Arundell was unprovided with provisions, for, instead of increasing the magazine of victuals which Lord Hopton had procured, they had spent much of it. The governor, Colonel Ford, was a man of honesty and courage, but unacquainted with the affair, having no other experience in war than what he had learned since these troubles; the officers were without any command, among whom one Colonel Bamford, an Irishman, though he called himself Bampfyld, who being a man of wit and parts, applied all his faculties to improve the faction to which they were all naturally inclined, with a hope to make himself governor. In this distraction Waller found them, and by some of the souldiers rnnning out to him, he found means to send in to them, by which he so increased their faction and animosity against one another, that after he had kept them waking with continual alarms *three*

or four days, near half the men being sick and unable to do duty, rather than they would trust to each other longer, they gave themselves and the place up, as prisoners of war upon quarter, the place being able to have defended itself against that power for a much longer time.* Lord Hopton hoped to have come time enough to have relieved Arundel Castle, which he never suspected would have so tamely given themselves up, but that hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that surrender."

The result of the siege was ruinous to the Castle. The greater portion of the building was left in complete ruins. The Keep, prior to this event, was perfect, as well as the ancient gateways and the walls which enclose the north part of the Castle. Its effect was equally injurious to the property of the town. Houses were pillaged and their owners driven from their homes, glad in many instances to escape with their lives. The inhabitants in the following year petitioned for assistance, and received compensation for damages done to their property.

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* Upon this statement Mr. Dallaway remarks: "That these accounts of the duration of the siege should differ so widely, as from three or four to seventeen days, implicates the veracity of the noble historian, who, in his zeal to vindicate Lord Hopton from a charge of neglect, has too readily admitted an erroneous statement."

Restoration of Arundel Castle.

For a long time the Castle of Arundel was in ruins, from the devastations of the siege. The gallery on the south-east, and the south front, suffered but little, and were still habitable. It was, however, neglected and deserted by its noble owners until 1720, when Thomas Duke of Norfolk repaired some part of it for an occasional residence.

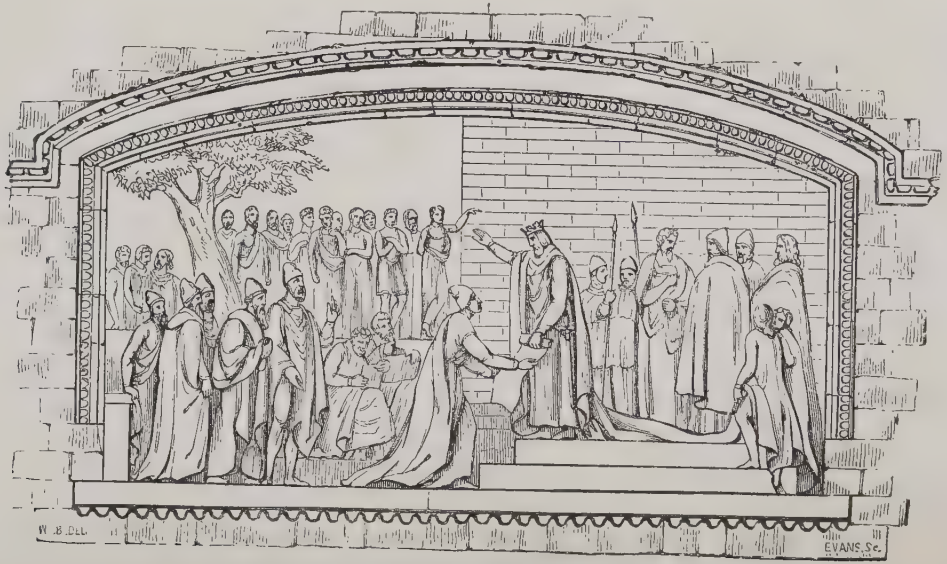
The present structure, however, owes its origin to Charles Duke of Norfolk, tenth earl of that house, who, in 1786, formed the grand idea of restoring the whole edifice, and making this ancient seat accord with his views of baronial splendour. At first, it is said, this nobleman consulted a Mr. Hiorne, of Warwick, an architect of some reputation, who then built the tower in the park, still called "Hiorne's Tower," as a specimen of his talents. The premature death of this person caused the original design to be abandoned. The Duke then selected from his own estate, in Cumberland, young men who had shown abilities as artificers, and placed them under architects and sculptors of eminence until they became perfect in the art. The restoration of the Castle seemed to afford great delight to this nobleman, and fully answered his expectations. In the arrangement of the rooms, the Duke seemed to

design not only to accommodate them to the old foundations, but in several instances to the party walls: thus preserving in the new building some of the ancient works of the Norman period. "It was no inconsiderable merit," remarks Dallaway, "in a nobleman who made architecture his amusement, to have produced so much accommodation with so characteristic effect, within a space already allotted, and to have reconciled the massiveness of castle masonry in any degree to the airiness of modern structure."*

These works were commenced at the south-east angle in 1791. The north-east wing was begun in 1801. The magnificent LIBRARY occupies the principal part of this side. With a plain gothic exterior, containing a fine oriel window, it unites a most elaborate interior, measuring 117 feet in length, and 35 feet in width. It contains a beautifully carved ceiling of solid Spanish mahogany. The original design of the Duke is said to have been that of the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral or the aisles of the Chapel Royal at Windsor. The plan, however, was partly abandoned by lowering the roof, and introducing ornaments of various æras. This magnificent library contains about fourteen thousand books besides rare manuscripts.

Adjacent to this apartment is the Alfred Saloon, distinguished on the exterior by the immense bas-relief, representing Alfred the Great instituting trial by jury. The accompanying engraving faithfully pourtrays this elaborate piece of workmanship. In the hand of the King is a roll of parchment partly unfurled,

* See frontispiece engraving.



KING ALFRED INSTITUTING THE TRIAL BY JURY.

bearing the Saxon inscription: "That man in every hundred shall find twelve jury." It is beautifully executed in Coade's stone, and designed by Rossi. Underneath it are four beautiful Norman arches.

On the south-west wing is the BARON'S HALL. A Norman arcade forms the basement upon which it rises, and supports a paved walk along the side of the court, from which it is approached on the outside. Previous to laying the foundation of this hall, the Duke studied accurate sections of the roofs of the halls of Westminster, Eartham, and Crosby. The roof is a timber frame of Spanish chestnut, and more closely resembles Crosby Hall than either of the other two. The diameter of the interior is seventy feet by thirty-four feet; its height, thirty-six feet; but it has not yet been completed. A fine series of windows decorate the hall: of these, nine are of stained glass; the largest representing the historical incident of King John signing the Magna Charta. The remaining eight contain as many figures of barons at full length, being portraits of distinguished members of the Howard family. On the 15th of June, 1815, being the six-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of our liberties, the Duke of Norfolk gave a most magnificent entertainment in this hall to celebrate the glorious event, when twenty-two members of the Howard family were present.

THE CHAPEL, connected with this Hall, is of the style of the fourteenth century, with pinnacles, niches, and buttresses, all of elaborate workmanship and exquisite taste. The interior is unfinished, as also is the gateway of the Quadrangle adjoining, which was begun in 1809.

The south-east side of the Castle consists of an entirely new front of massive stone, partly raised on the original foundation of Roger Montgomery. The grand entrance into the Castle is through a deep Norman doorway, which opens immediately to the staircase. On the right of the doorway is a colossal statue of HOSPITALITY; on the left is another of LIBERTY. The whole is surmounted by the arms of the family and the Howard lion. The apartments of this portion of the building are too extensive and gorgeous for us to enter into a description of them.

The interior of the Castle has been greatly improved both in design and decoration by the present noble owner.

Of the more recent improvements effected by the present Duke of Norfolk, the new outer gateway is the most important. The old gateway of Richard Fitzalan has been abandoned, principally, it is supposed, because it is too narrow to allow modern carriages to pass through in safety,* and a fresh outer entrance, so greatly needed, substituted. This building, which is not quite completed at the time we write, stands in a commanding situation at the top of the High Street, in an angle formed by the London Road, running to the westward. The approaches are formed by bold battlemented walls, running to the south and west. That portion which extends down the High Street is ornamented by turrets, alternately round and square in form, communicating with each other by a pathway on the ramparts. The circular

* In 1846 a lamp was knocked off Queen Victoria's carriage in passing through this entrance.

turrets are supported on corbelling, and have conical shaped roofs, similar to the Norman chateaux on the continent, and in Scotland. The wall running

THE NEW GATEWAY.

to the westward from the lodge is castellated in a similar manner, having, however, bold square towers only, the whole giving an imposing effect to the entrance.

The entrance is through a Norman arch, enclosed within a flat pointed arch, within which are the gates and a portcullis. Above the pointed arch is a corbel table carrying the battlements, the upper part of which contains the arms of the family, boldly carved, surmounted by the Howard lion. This entrance is flanked by two bold projecting square towers, the smallest of which communicates by a spiral staircase with the upper part of the building. The larger is upwards of fifty feet high, the lower part of it forming the entrance to the porter's lodge. The interior of the gateway is of tooled stonework, and the ceiling formed of groined stone arches, springing from corbels at the angles. The eastern side of the gateway is flanked by two bold projecting angle turrets, having the arms carved in the centre, as on the front side. The effect, as seen from the Castle, is truly magnificent.

The entrance gateway, as well as the lodge and walling which surround it, is built of a very hard and durable description of magnesian limestone, brought from the vicinity of Swanage, in the Isle of Purbeck. It is left rough, with the exception of the mouldings, quoins, and ornamental work, which only are dressed. The undressed stone, however, is laid in regular courses, producing altogether a breadth of effect and idea of strength, without coarseness. These works have been executed under the direction of William Burn, Esq., Architect, of London, and have received much of the personal attention of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. This new entrance is the most important addition to the Castle since the time of its restoration by Charles Duke of Norfolk.

Connected with the Castle, beneath the eastern works, is the DAIRY, a tasteful building, also erected by the present Duke of Norfolk. It occupies the site of Swanborne Mill, which was remarkable for its antiquity, being mentioned with the Castle in the assessment at the time of Edward the Confessor, and almost every ancient document relating to Arundel since that time. The Dairy is an octagon building, the interior of which is lit by seven windows, with a lantern heading. It is surrounded by a projecting colonnade of wood nicely carved, with the Howard lion and Fitzalan horse at each corner. The interior is very beautiful, the walls being of the purest porcelain tiles. In the centre are a marble basin and fountain. The churning room adjoins this building, and is connected with it by a colonnade. This building is of the pointed gothic style, and contains apartments specially fitted up for members of the Duke's family. The front opens on to a terrace walk, with alcoves in the rustic style at each extremity. Facing it is a very ornamental garden, with a fountain in the centre. On the north side of the Dairy is an engine house, enclosing machinery of ten horse power for forcing water up to the Castle.

On the north part of the Castle is the LITTLE PARK, entirely surrounded by an earthwork, which still remains perfect. It contains but a few acres, and the outworks are now entirely overgrown with trees. Foundations of buildings, faced with Caen stone, have been found; but for what they were used, it is now impossible to surmise. Vestiges of an ancient gateway,

on the north side of the works, still remain. These works were strengthened by Lord Hopton at the time of the siege.

The PARK of Arundel, which bounds the Little Park, is as beautiful as it is extensive. It contains upwards of eleven hundred acres, and is well stocked with deer. It is enclosed, or nearly so, within a flint wall, with lodges at different points. All parts of the Park command views of that beautiful scenery for which this part of Sussex is proverbial. It would be difficult perhaps to select one more favorable spot than another, for everywhere around it is lovely:

Ever charming, ever new,
When will the landscape tire the view!
The fountain's fall, the river's flow,
The woody valleys, warm and low;
The windy summit, wild and high,
Roughly rushing on the sky!
The pleasant seat, the ruined tower,
The naked rock, the shady bower;
The town and village, dome and farm,
Each give each a double charm,
As pearls upon an Æthiop's arm.

One of the most favorite "bits" of the artist is perhaps on the eminence to the northward of the "Copyhold." Gaining the brow of the hill, the view is exquisitively beautiful. The landscape extends an

amazing length along the coasts of Sussex and Hampshire. The distant channel glittering in the sun, as it bears the proud shipping over its surface, bounds the view in this direction; while the expanse of country over which the eye can range fills up the picture with great variety. The villages enjoying the quietude of rustic tranquillity; the trees of various hues dotted about, with numerous herds of cattle peacefully grazing in the fresh meadows; the frequent windings of the river Arun, and its crafts, with outspread sails, gliding so gracefully on its waters, with their blue smoke issuing from the cabins; and the progress of the train as it cuts its way along;—all add interest to the landscape. Against the distance an angle of the Castle bears its bold outline, with the stern old keep rising above, looking awfully grand. These are enclosed in beautiful hanging woods sloping down into Swanborne lake immediately beneath. Here this declivity of beech is met by the graceful foliage which clothes the opposite hill, where the tints blend so harmoniously together, and make one mass of luxuriance and loveliness, which it is impossible for words to describe.

Many such views might be drawn from Arundel Park. On gaining the extreme point of the Down the landscape to the northward is not less beautiful:

> Now I gain the mountain's brow,
> What a landscape lies below!
> No clouds, no vapours intervene,
> But the gay, the open scene,
> Does the face of nature show,
> In all the hues of heaven's bow;
> And, swelling to embrace the light,
> Spreads around beneath the sight.

The distant blue hills of Surrey bound the scene from this aspect, while below and round about us nearly twenty village churches may be pointed out, raising their unpretending steeples from among the old trees by which they are sheltered :

> Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-trees shade,
> Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
> Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The river Arun may again be traced winding its snaky course along this vast expanse of country,

> Through woods and meads, in shade and sun,
> Sometimes swift, sometimes slow,
> Wave succeeding wave, they go
> A various journey to the deep,
> Like human life, to endless sleep !
> Thus is nature's vesture wrought,
> To instruct our wandering thought ;
> Thus she dresses green and gay,
> To disperse our cares away.

The beautiful trees of the South-wood lie immediately beneath us, spreading out their umbrageous foliage in all the plenitude of their glory ; while the ground on which we stand is like one large carpet, redolent with freshness and sweet perfume.

Such scenes as these call up the better feelings of man ; for who can contemplate these perfect works of the Almighty without being inspired with the most profound reverence towards that Great Being for the many blessings he has showered down upon us ?

FINIS.

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